

Contributed

PLACE NAMES IN THE VIRGINIAS.

After the Revolution.

Rev. W. H. T. Squires.

Allegheny County.

The next county, Allegheny, was formed at the headwaters of the James. Botetourt and Monroe contributed their lands (1822). The name was taken from the great mountain range, to the east and among the spurs of which the county lies.

The James river retains its name until it reaches the Allegheny county line, there the Cowpasture, a small stream joins it from the north. The James then changes its name, a name it has retained with dignity for 450 miles, and is now known as the Jackson for a pioneer.

Covington, a fine old town on Jackson river, was named for Gen. Leonard Covington (1768-1813), hero of Fort Recovery (1794), who was mortally wounded in the battle of Chrystler's Field and died two days later. His name is popular in the South, appearing in Alabama, Mississippi, Kentucky, Louisiana, Indiana, Ohio, Tennessee, Georgia and Virginia.

Logan County.

Logan is next erected from Giles and Tazewell to the east, Kanawha to the north and Cabell to the west. It lies in the heart of the coal country and is drained by the Guyandotte.

There is good authority for attributing the county's name to Logan, the Mingo chief, although it would seem more likely that the name commemorates Benjamin Logan, the noble and heroic Indian fighter.

Benjamin Logan (1752-1802) was born of Irish parents in Augusta county. His father's death left him at 14 years of age the head of a family. He moved to the Holston settlements, in Southwestern Virginia, served in Dunmore's war (1774), and next year joined Daniel Boone. In Kentucky he built Logan's Fort, and brought out his family (1776). The fort was located a mile east of Stanford, Ky. There was a fearful fight with the Indians when the fort was attacked (May 20th, 1777). Logan slipped out and made his way to the Holston for help. He returned with 100 men and the fort was saved. From that time he was in constant warfare with the Indians. He made a memorable march to Chillicothe, Ohio, which was a failure, through no fault of Logan's. He fought the notorious Simon Girty, the terror of the border. In 1788 Logan led 600 men against the Northwestern Indians. He spent the evening of his eventful life quietly on his plantation in Shelby county, Kentucky. He sat in several Legislatures and helped form Kentucky's first Constitution.

That Logan county, Kentucky, and Logan county, Ohio, bear his name there is no doubt. That the Virginia county was also named for him seems more than probable.

The other candidate for the honor is John Logan (1725-80). John was the son of the chief of the Cayugas. His Indian name was Tah-Gah-Jute, but he took the name Logan from James Logan, Pennsylvania secretary, and a great friend of the Indians. As a young man he held frequent and intimate intercourses with the white man on the borders of Pennsylvania and Virginia. He made his home at Reedsville, Pa. He is described as of fine bearing and address.

The Mingos elected him chief. He removed to the Ohio valley in 1770, contracted the drink

habit. In the spring of 1774 his entire family was outrageously massacred. This aroused his ire and he declared war on all white men. He took more than 30 scalps with his own hand. Before the battle of Point Pleasant when Lord Dunmore sent for him, he made the pathetic and dignified reply that is a classic of Indian eloquence, "Logan's Speech." While drunk he struck his wife down and thought he had killed her. He was killed on the shores of Lake Erie by his own nephew.

That Mingo county was later carved from Logan would seem an indication that the Legislature had John Logan in mind when they named the county rather than Benjamin Logan.

Rappahannock County.

Culpeper was divided (1831) and the upper section that lies next to Blue Ridge took the name Rappahannock. The name was given because the county lies at the headwaters of that beautiful and historic river. Once before we had a Rappahannock (from 1656 to 1691). After a century and a half the name is revived.

The little village which clusters about the court house is called Washington.

Fayette County.

Fayette county is one of the largest and richest in West Virginia. It also was organized in 1831, and was formed of parts of Nicholas, north; Greenbrier, east; Logan, south, and Kanawha to the west. The New river flows through the entire county, receiving the Gauley at Gauley Bridge and becoming henceforth the Kanawha.

The county seat, Fayette, follows the name of the county.

The Marquis de LaFayette paid his famous visit to this county in 1824-25. He journeyed through the State and was everywhere received with the utmost joy. Congress presented him with a township of land and \$200,000. The selection of this name for this county in the heart of the western hills is an echo of the famous general's visit and a token of the love and appreciation of our people.

The natural phenomena of the county include Kanawha Falls, where the river leaps a precipice 22 feet in height, and the lofty rock formation on New River called Marshall's Pillow, for the chief justice who admired and named it. Powellton was named for and by E. Powell, who was largely interested in coal properties thereabout.

Austed from Prof. Austed, an English geologist, who examined coal lands thereabout and held an interest in them.

Hawk's Nest, a little town named from a towering cliff that overlooks New River.

Jackson County.

The last of the six counties organized in 1831 was called Jackson. It lies in the Ohio valley and was made from the three neighboring counties of Wood, Mason and Kanawha.

The name was given for the popular President Andrew Jackson (1767-1845). The seventh president, one of the most emphatic and influential characters that this country has produced, was born at Carleton's Bend, N. C., of extremely poor parentage. Two of his brothers were killed in the Revolution. The young man was also a soldier. After the war he studied law and moved to Tennessee. He was elected to the Legislature and took his seat upon the Supreme Court of the State and was made major-general of militia. He fought in the Creek War and in January, 1815, won the brilliant battle of New Orleans. The prestige he now received made him president

(1829). His great fight against the United States bank and nullification by South Carolina came after the naming of this county.

Ripley, the county seat, bears the name of an early resident.

Ravenswood was named for an English family, Ravensworth. The name was misspelled on the first map and never corrected.

Nesselroad bears the name of its first postmaster.

Norfolk, Va.

PRESBYTERIAN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY AT LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

The Presbyterian Seminary at Louisville, Kentucky, is unique among our theological institutions in representing the two great Presbyterian Churches of this country, the Presbyterian Church in the United States, popularly known as the Southern Church, and the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, popularly known as the Northern, though the same principle of co-operation between these two bodies is illustrated in several of our Presbyterian colleges. The Seminary is the result of a consolidation of the Danville and Louisville Seminaries, which was effected in 1901.

The beginnings of theological education in the Middle West and Southwest under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church date back to the early thirties, when a theological department was attached to the college at Hanover, Indiana. This was afterwards removed to New Albany, and still later to Chicago, and developed into what is now McCormick Seminary. Under the influence chiefly of Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge, the famous leader of the Old School men in the Old and New school controversy, the General Assembly founded in 1853 a seminary at Danville, Kentucky, and elected to its faculty Dr. Breckinridge, Dr. Edward P. Humphrey, both of whom had been moderators of the General Assembly, and Dr. Benjamin M. Palmer. Dr. Palmer declined the election, and Rev. Joseph G. Reaser was elected as instructor. Several years afterward Dr. Stuart Robinson was added to the faculty and also Dr. Stephen Yerkes, who continued for nearly forty years a professor in the institution. The Seminary immediately took rank with the leading theological institutions of the country and attracted a large number of young men, many of whom attained great distinction and usefulness in the Church. On the division of the Presbyterians in Kentucky which came about in 1866, the Centre College at Danville, founded in 1819, and the Danville Seminary fell to the Presbyterian Church U. S. A.

In 1892 a movement was inaugurated principally by ministers and laymen in the Southern Synods of Kentucky and Missouri to establish a theological seminary of the first class in one of the largest cities of this general region, at Nashville, Louisville, or St. Louis. At that time we had no seminary in a large city, and these men thought that a city offered the best advantages for the training of young men for the ministry. The hope was that all the Synods of this section would unite upon the institution, but this hope failed of fulfillment, and the Seminary was established at Louisville in 1893 under the control of the Synods of Kentucky and Missouri. The Louisville Seminary repeated the history of the early years of Danville. It was organized with a faculty of six professors, several of whom had been professors in other theological institutions, and in its fourth year its enrollment was the largest in the Church. Its graduates